

THE EVENING STAR.
WASHINGTON.
SATURDAY, January 5, 1895.
CROSBY S. NOYES, Editor.
THE EVENING STAR has a regular and permanent circulation much more than the combined circulation of the other Washington dailies. As a News and Advertising Medium it has no competitor.

27th order to avoid delays, on account of personal absence, letters to THE EVENING STAR should be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to THE STAR, or to the Editor, or to the Business Department, according to tenor or purpose.

The Commissioners have succeeded in finding some one to perform in this emergency the contractors' neglected duty of removing the garbage from the District. This relief is of course merely temporary, and absolutely nothing has been accomplished in the direction of a satisfactory and permanent solution of the problem of disposing of the garbage. It is necessary (1) to decide upon a radical change in the method of garbage disposal, (2) to secure an appropriation from the municipal funds entirely adequate to carry into effect the system adopted, and (3) if the garbage disposal is to be by contract, to deal only with responsible contractors and to so frame the contract that they and their bondsmen can be held to the responsibility which they assume. The modern methods of garbage disposal are either by reduction or destruction. The District must no longer commit a nuisance by dumping its refuse upon the property of its protesting neighbors, or injure the public health by consigning it to the waters of the Potomac. If the garbage were removed in closed metallic tanks from the houses to the station and by rail on special cars in the same unopened tanks to a reduction plant on some farm outside of the city and District the best results would probably be accomplished. The reduction method is the cheapest because the treatment gives to the garbage a considerable market value. Indeed a well-managed reduction plant can almost afford to collect the refuse, its raw material, for nothing; being compensated by the sale of the manufactured product. This method is also most effective in thoroughly cleaning the city. Where every additional pound of garbage collected means increased profit to the contractor, he will neglect no back-yards or alleys. Under our present system the less garbage the contractor collects the greater his ease and profit. The one method puts a premium upon activity in collecting, the other upon slothfulness and neglect. The other modern system of garbage disposal is by destruction through incineration. This method, which develops nothing of value from the refuse, is more expensive than the reduction process, but is otherwise equally satisfactory. If compensation is based on the amount of garbage cremated, thus assuring a thorough collection. One of these systems should be selected and pressed upon Congress with energy and determination. The hints in respect to the necessity of securing an adequate appropriation, responsible contractors, and a contract that will hold water, are justified by the events of the last few years of municipal history. A contract to collect and dispose of the city's garbage for a term of years at a fixed price is not an agreement to do so long as the contractor finds it profitable or at least to collect and dispose of the garbage. With responsible contractors and bondsmen under a contract properly framed the Commissioners ought to have no further annoyance, and nothing further to do with garbage collection and disposal than to exercise the supervision which may be necessary to cause the contractors to fulfill faithfully all their promises. But on how many occasions in the last few years have the Commissioners been made the harassed and beleaguered assistants of the garbage contractor, where they have not in the latter's complete and unpunished default been compelled to remove the garbage themselves? This is the capital of the great republic and not Squeedunk; but even the latter municipality would have cause of mortification if it had suffered Washington's garbage experiences.

This Congress certainly should not adjourn without doing something practical toward the erection of a new municipal building in this city. The necessity has been made plain to every person who knows anything of the conditions under which the business of our local government has to be conducted. The rented building now occupied by the District Commissioners and some of the minor officials is not in any sense fit for the uses to which it is put, and the offices occupied by the widely scattered officials for whom accommodation cannot be found in the First Street structure lack many essential things. The House committee on appropriations seems to be willing to do what it can to relieve the situation but fears that the House itself unless there is prior movement of a favorable sort by the committee on public buildings and grounds. Why may not the latter committee take speedy action?

Senator Gray of Delaware may have extraordinary means for feeling the public pulse and weighing American sentiment, but if those means are responsible for his conclusions, announced in the Senate yesterday, that a "larger body of public opinion" shared in his and President Cleveland's views as to Hawaii, then there is something radically wrong with our system of Congressional representation and with the press of the United States. No unbiased observer of events during the past two years can possibly claim with any degree of sincerity that the acts of this administration as to Hawaii have been received with favor by anything more than a very meagre percentage of the seventy millions of people within the limits of this country.

Those among the racing men just across the Potomac who have tears to shed are shedding a few at this time because there is possibility of a judicial decision which will put Alexander Island within the geographical limits of the District of Columbia. Such a decision would put a stop to pool-selling on the island and without pool-selling there cannot be horse-racing of the character to which the so-called Grange Camp Association of Virginia and its partners are firmly wedded. One of the racing officials is quoted as bemoaning the prospective loss that will fall upon the state of Virginia should Alexander Island belong to the nation's capital. That race track, declared this philanthropist, ordinarily gave employment to something like a hundred men and boys and at times to a much greater number; it had also brought to the state several hundred horses with their attendants and had thus created a market for all sorts of farm products. It had surely distributed tens of thousands of dollars throughout that vicinity and was, therefore, entitled to much consideration. This anxiety for the District of Alexandria county is very touching, but, unfortunately,

there is a very apparent indisposition to accept, as do most everything that is said by these self-appointed missionaries. Conceding that the racing people have spent a good deal of money which directly and indirectly worked in the direction of better agricultural and industrial conditions it cannot be denied that the demoralization consequent upon the presence of the race-track has cost this neighborhood much more than a ten-fold multiplication of the cash disbursements would amount to. With the establishment of the race-track came the importation of some most despicable people. Crime has increased as a consequence of this immigration and serious and lasting injury has been wrought young men who have foolishly succumbed to the temptations offered by occasional opportunities to make money with dishonest rapidity. The decent people of the District of Columbia and Virginia and of everywhere else will be glad to see the matter decided that Alexander Island is within this jurisdiction. The atmosphere hereabouts will be much sweeter thereafter even though the philanthropic endeavors of those whose financial interests bind them to pool-selling race-tracks be brought to sudden conclusion. If the Alexandria county race-tracks disbursed five millions of dollars yearly they would be on the debit side of our moral ledger. If the same, and they would take away from here much more cash than they would spend—that is what they are in the business for.

One of the coolest propositions ever made to Congress is that which calls for an appropriation of \$2,500 to widen the Aqueduct Bridge so as to permit street railways to cross the river on that structure, and then insist that after the government shall have built a sufficient addition to the bridge to accommodate the railroad companies, the companies are to collect a toll of one cent from each passenger carried across, and, from the fund thus accumulated, reimburse the government. It has been represented to one of the Congressional committees that there are three electric railways on the other side of the Potomac that desire to have access to railways now terminating in Georgetown, but unless there is improvement in the bridge facilities they must continue to be disconnected. In view of the fact that none of the railways is a question—any one of them, for that matter—has ever paid the District of Columbia one cent for the valuable franchises they own, it is but reasonable to intimate that such of the companies as desire this trans-Potomac connection should pool their issues and their cash and either pay for the bridge-widening they ask Congress to undertake, or a rental for the same without increase of fare to their passengers, or else construct and operate a bridge of the Arlington road—an independent bridge at some point west of the Aqueduct Bridge. The Aqueduct Bridge is now free to all sorts of passengers; the proposition of the railroad companies is to make it especially free and profitable for the railways and burdensome only for the railways' passengers. The privilege of bridge occupation would be worth a great deal to any vehicle-running corporation that could get hold of it; why then should the fortunate company or companies endeavor to shift the accompanying financial burden from their own shoulders to those of the traveling public?

Critics of the modern drama—people who see in it little else than evil—may reasonably be asked to restrain the ferocity with which they have attacked so many varieties of stage realism and should ponder deliberately over the moral influences exerted by some of the plays that are now being presented to the public gaze. One of these productions is truly remarkable; among the properties it advertises will be found a mammoth stone-quarry, where a trained crew of skilled quarrymen is operating, and genuine steam drills are boring side ways through blocks of real granite, while a massive derrick hoists enormous boulders to and from the places designated by the author and stage manager. Surely it cannot be claimed that even childhood's susceptible mind will be injured by being brought face to face, as it were, with a mammoth stone-quarry nor can it reasonably be alleged that the most active moral sense will be swayed outward by gyrating drills or creaking derricks or massive boulders. The impression of the play is almost without limit, however, so it is hardly possible that the ordinarily innoxious matters referred to have by corrupt manipulation and pernicious association been transformed into a menace which threatens pure civilization, but that such is the case is extremely improbable. Persons who have devoted themselves to the elevation of the stage should see to it that we have fewer belated and Mrs. Tanquerays and more stone quarrymen and genuine steam drills and blocks of real granite and massive derricks and ponderous boulders.

According to the official report, there were fifty-four men employed upon the city post-office building yesterday. Time was when it was thought that fifty-four energetic tollers might succeed in having the structure ready for possession by January 14, 1895, but the calculation upon which that idea was based was over-liberal to the government and unfair to the artisans; no one could expect so great a result from so small a force. The chances are that fifty-four men would have all they could do to have things anywhere near ready by August 17, 1900. Two years, ten months and twelve days have passed into the history of the new building, commenced to be and there are still several gaps to be filled before the stone-work of the second story can be regarded as complete.

The Kansas City Journal turned out a New Year's number of which any newspaper management could easily be proud. Forty well-printed pages, in which are included 131 columns of advertising, indicate gratifying prosperity, and show conclusively that the people of Kansas City have lively appreciation of the good qualities which have marked the Journal through more than forty years of existence.

If he decides to lessen the distance between himself and this country's highest official power Mr. Hill will doubtless take the precaution of leaving his three-eyed peacock feather and his yellow jacket with some reliable safety deposit company.

The observant Chicago Evening Post remarks that the man who wears eyeglasses is the one most anxious to get into a fight. This brings forcibly to mind the fact that there are no near-sighted pugilists.

Coxey says that during his residence in Philadelphia he proposes to agitate his peculiar theories. He has evidently not yet been informed as to the difficulty of producing agitation in that city.

The bestowal on Emperor William of the order of the chrysanthemum by the Mikado indicates that one of our latest floral fads is an oriental chestnut.

It sometimes appears that a man who knows all about handling an election is not necessarily learned in the matter of national finance.

Mayor Strong of New York has been put through a severe stage of handshaking. The leg-pulling overtures will be made presently.

There is some reason for apprehension when the gold keeps going out of the country and the dressed beef does not.

THE WEEK.
Both houses of Congress have reassembled during the past week. In the Senate the resolution was passed calling upon the President for correspondence and other papers relative to the delivery by the United States consul at Shanghai of two Japanese citizens to the Chinese authorities. In the House the consideration of the pending currency bill was resumed. Senator Quay has announced that he will oppose the bill in opposition to the urgent deficiency bill, which carries with it an appropriation to put into effect the income-tax provisions of the tariff law. Senator Caffery has introduced a bill providing for the payment of bounty to sugar growers of Louisiana for 1894 and 1895. Representative Money of Mississippi has introduced a bill providing for an increase in the tax upon beer. Congressman Julius C. Burrows of Michigan has introduced a bill for the Michigan republican caucus for United States Senator to succeed the late Francis B. Stockbridge, and Senators Frye, McMillan and Wolcott were nominated to succeed themselves. John M. Thurston was unanimously nominated for senator by the republican legislative caucus of Nebraska; this is equivalent to an election. Mr. Levi P. Morton took the oath of office as governor of New York. In New York City Col. Strong was sworn in as mayor. Frederick C. Greenhalge was inaugurated governor of Massachusetts for the second time. Charles A. Busiel was inaugurated governor of New Hampshire and Hay B. Claves inaugurated governor of Maine at Augusta. J. C. Manning, a populist leader of Alabama, called a conference of the Southern Ballot Rights League to agitate the question of fair elections in the south. The loss to Florida fruit and sugar growers by a recent cold snap is estimated at \$3,000,000. One compensating fact is the extinction of several orange tree pests. The county elections in Georgia showed heavy democratic gains in all counties. The President and Mrs. Cleveland gave their first state dinner. Senator Hill was among the guests. The Delavan House at Albany, N. Y., burned. Many of the employees are missing and are believed to be in the ruins.

Foreign.
The Belgian government has prohibited the importation of live cattle from the United States. This closes all the ports of continental Europe to American beef products. Russia and England have agreed upon a trade treaty which has been questioned, the former country making concessions to Great Britain. President Moraes of Brazil has granted amnesty to the soldiers, sailors and police convicted of desertion during and after the recent civil war. Nearly two hundred and twenty-five fishermen were lost during the recent gale in Great Britain. Ex-President Faixoto of Brazil is seriously ill. The funeral of Sir John Thompson was held in Halifax, N. S. M. de Giers, Russia's minister of foreign affairs, is said to be recovering from his wounds in Constantinople that the porte is beginning to assume a conciliatory air toward the Armenians. Ex-Premier Stam-bouloff of Bulgaria is reported to have been charged of being the murderer of M. Belcheff, minister of finance, in 1891. A vigorous attack upon the Crisp government in Italy is to be made by the Italian expedition into Abyssinia has met with success and the troops have returned to the coast. The queen regent of Spain signed a decree appointing a commission to revise the Cuban and Porto Rican tariffs. The report was that the revision would be in favor of the establishment between Southampton and New York, but it is discredited in London by the steamship companies. The Japanese army is proceeding toward the coast of Manchuria, having avoided New Chwang at the request of foreign consuls there.

In the District.
The opening day of the new year was observed here as a general holiday and with the customary official receptions, followed to a limited extent by receptions at private houses. Cold weather prevailed, adding to the suffering of the poor. The attention of the public was called to the prevailing destitution, mainly through the columns of The Star, and contributions are being received. The District Commissioners decided to call together the members of the Citizens' Central Relief Committee which did such effective work last year. A use was found for skates, and the pond and riverfront in the vicinity of the monument were crowded by those fond of this sport. The accumulation of garbage, owing to the freeze-up in the river, threatened to become a peril to the public health and an arrangement was made by the Commissioners to have the garbage hauled across the river in carts. Two dead men from sinkholes occurred at the contagious hospital and several cases were reported in various parts of the city. The delicate services of St. Paul's Catholic hospital, under the direction of Henry W. Howgate, under arrest for defrauding the government, Judge McComas fixed the date for the trial. In an unofficial letter to the Commissioners Justice Bradley raised the question as to their legal authority to collect the real estate penalty tax.

SHOOTING STARS.
Self-Sacrifice.
"Blickens is devoted to his wife."
"How do you know?"
"He is smoking the cigars she gave him for Christmas."

A Vice Presidential Reflection.
"Has he buried the hat-het? Have Cleveland and Hill
Their warfare agreed to relax?
I shall, when such generous sentiments thrill,
Be tempted to bury the ax!"

Satire.
"Misther Rafferty," said the hostess of the occasion, "will yez have an apple?"
"No, tanks," was the reply.
"O'p a pear?"
"I don't blave O'ld wish fur it," Mr. Rafferty responded with something very like ennui.
"Wud a bit av a binanny timpt yez?"
"No, at presint O' have no hunger fur binannies."
"Yer husband don't same to care fur fruit much," the hostess said, appealing to Mrs. Rafferty.

"Oh, yis," was the reply. "He hov a good appetite fur fruit, but it can't last all day. Yee see, he's on the police force row."

Science.
"Bacteriology," said the studious young man, "has shown that kissing is very dangerous."
"Has it?" she rejoined.
"Still, that's only a theory."
"And what a pity it is," she commented demurely, "that it always takes such a lot of experiment to prove a scientific theory."

Getting in Line.
"Alas," they heard the poet say,
"Chrysanthemums are few;
The foot ball player's had his day—I'll get my hair cut, too."

Willie's Reasoning Power.
"Isn't it bettah," said Willie Whistington to his father, "to let anything alone than to do it badly?"
"It certainly is," was the reply.
"Well, that's why I don't try to make my own living."

A Trait in Common.
"My dear," said the man who had been waiting for his wife to get ready for the theater, "I am inclined to believe that if you had been born a man you would have been a professional pugilist."
"Why?"

"Because it takes you so long to put on a pair of gloves."

Neighborhood Advice.
If Chicago has any doubt of the benefits to be gained by a thorough legislative investigation and overhauling of her boarders, pantatas and municipal wrong-doers generally, we can assure her that a thorough investigation can do no harm and may do much good. Chicago evidently has a great many dark places which need to have the light turned on.

Glove Desirables.
Our showing has done its '35 attire. All the newest shades—most stylish creations—best makes—are here to win your favor.
Evening Gloves, Street Gloves, Driving Gloves, all kinds—fitted to our risk and guaranteed. No finer qualities—no more pleasing prices—than ours. See us for Gloves.
HIBBERT'S Glove Emporium,
606 11th St., OPPOSITE WOODWARD & LOTHROP'S.
15-120

OUR FIRST ANNUAL CLEARING SALE OF FURS,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JANUARY 7.
Reduced Prices.
ELECTRIC SEAL CAPES, PLAIN.
24-inch, 27-inch, 30-inch, 33-inch, 36-inch.
\$13.00 \$16.50 \$19.50 \$22.50 \$30.00
ELECTRIC SEAL CAPES, WITH MARTEN COLLAR AND EDGE.
24-inch, 27-inch, 30-inch, 33-inch, 36-inch.
\$16.50 \$19.50 \$22.00 \$28.00 \$12.00
ASTRAKHAN CAPES.
30-inch, 33-inch, 36-inch.
\$12.00 \$13.50
WOOL SEAL CAPES, WITH MARTEN EDGE AND COLLAR.
24-inch, 27-inch, 30-inch, 33-inch, 36-inch.
\$22.50 \$27.00 \$32.00 \$38.00 \$45.00
ALASKA SEAL JACKETS AND CAPES.
MINK AND PERSIAN LAMB CAPES.
AT COST.

25 Per Cent Off
ALL FUR-LINED GARMENTS, MUFFS, MOUNTED RUGS, MATS, CARRIAGE ROBES, GENTS' CAPS, DRIVING GLOVES, EVEN JACKETS, FANCY CAPES AND BUTTERFLY COLLARS.
20 Per Cent Off
ALL NECK BOAS AND FUR TRIMMINGS.
ALL GOODS SOLD UNDER OUR USUAL GUARANTEE.
OLD FURS REMODELED AT SMALL COST.
THE HUDSON BAY FUR CO.,
515 11TH ST. N.W.

Those Who Entertain
Should have a handsome DINNER SERVICE. "Gorham Plate" is UNSURPASSED by the highest order of solid silver ware, in design, quality and finish—and is MUCH MORE DURABLE.
We can furnish these goods in complete sets or single pieces, at MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
An examination of these goods imparts no obligation to purchase. Take elevator to SECOND FLOOR.
GALT & BROTHER,
Jewellers, Silversmiths and Stationers,
1107 Pennsylvania Ave.

Fancy Shades
50c. to \$10 Doz.
The "sweetest," daintiest, most exquisitely designed shades ever seen in this city. No color or dining room should be without them. They have them for the retail trade, as well as private houses.
Wax Candles
30c. to 60c. Box.
Indispensable to dinners, receptions, etc. We have all sizes and colors—the very finest made. Prices per box (8, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 60).
G. G. Cornwell & Son,
GROCERIES AND TABLE LUXURIES,
1412-1414 Pa. Ave.

Eyeglasses
In Polished Steel Frames With Cork Nose-piece, Only \$1.25.
Eyeglasses & Spectacles With Our Finest Lenses, \$1.
McAllister & Co.,
131 F STREET N.W., Next to "Sun" Bldg.
15-284

WOODWARD & LOTHROP,
107th, 11th and F STS. N.W.
Our Revised Tariff prices on Black and Colored Woolen Dress Goods will go into effect Monday, January seventh.
The Great January Movement Has Begun.
The new year catches the cadence of the step with which the old year went out. The gathering and opening of bargains goes vigorously forward. No better time to come here than now. We've been preparing for weeks past for the events going on. They are interesting, money saving. The papers will tell you from day to day about these things.

Now, and Continued Next Week, Our January Special Sales
Of Men's and Boys' Dress and Night Shirts, Women's, Misses' and Children's Muslin Underwear, Manufacturers' Remnants Upholstery Stuffs and Curtains. The fourth announcement in this movement of great retailing is for Monday, and covers
Housekeeping Supplies and Hamburg Embroideries.

The Housekeeping Goods Sale
INCLUDES TABLE, BED AND TOILET LINENS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, SHEETS, PILLOW AND BOLSTER SLIPS, MUSLIN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTING MUSLINS. IT'S NOT A MASS OF OLD GOODS MARKED LOW TO CLEAR UP THE STOCK THAT GIVES THE THEME. IT IS A GREAT INGATHERING OF LINENS AND OTHER HOUSEKEEPING SUPPLIES FOR THE OCCASION. OUR VAST CONSTITUENCY OF BUYERS AT THESE JANUARY SALES IS SO SOLID AND CERTAIN THAT WE CAN CONCENTRATE INTO ONE STRONG EFFORT THE WANTS OF THOUSANDS, AND THUS CAN BUY ON A SCALE SO GREAT AS TO COMPEL PRICES IN YOUR FAVOR. THAT'S WHY THESE MANY THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS' WORTH OF HOUSEKEEPING SUPPLIES INVITE YOU MONDAY. CONTRACTS MADE LONG MONTHS AGO GIVE PRICES THAT COMPETITION CANNOT MEET TODAY. THE HOUSEKEEPING PUBLIC AND ALL CONSUMERS OF GOODS OF THIS CHARACTER WILL BE INTERESTED IN THE ITEMS TO BE OFFERED AT THIS SALE, AND WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO GIVE THEM PROMPT ATTENTION. BUYING WAS NEVER SO EASY. DETAILS FOLLOW.

Linen Department.
At 12 1/2 c. Each:
200 dozen All- linen Huckaback and Momic Towels, hemmed & fringed.
At 25c. Each:
200 dozen Irish Huckaback Towels, warranted pure linen, hemstitched and fringed. The well-known Welsh Bleached Towels in the lot. Regular 30c. and 35c. grades.
At 18c. Each; \$2.00 Doz.:
100 dozen Hemstitched Huckaback Towels. Formerly \$2.40 dozen.
At 35c. Each:
150 dozen Fringed Huckaback Towels, 24x36 inches. Formerly 50c.
At 10c. Yard:
15-inch All- linen Plaid Glass Toweling.
At 3c. Yard:
150 pieces Twilled Cotton Roller Toweling.
At 50c. Each:
500 Hemstitched Damask Tray Cloths. Formerly 75c.
At 60c. Yard:
60-inch Bleached German Table Damask, good weight and quality.
At \$2.60 Dozen:
100 dozen 1/2 Irish Damask Napkins. Formerly \$3.50 dozen.
At 90c. Pair:
100 pairs Hemstitched All- linen Pillow Slips, unlaundered. 22 1/2 x 36 inches.
At \$4.75 Pair:
50 pairs Hemstitched All- linen Sheets, 24 1/2 x 70 yards.
Blanket Department.
At \$4.50 Each:
The very best value we ever sold in Down Comforts. Size 6x9 feet, and guaranteed odorless and not to shed down. Covered with fine satine, in new designs and colorings.
At \$1.45 Each:
Two hundred 3-pound Feather Pillows—good quality mixed duck and live goose feathers. "Whittaker" ticking.
(2d floor.)

At 75c. Each:
100 "Obelisk" Crochet Bed Spreads. Full size.
At 85c. Each:
100 "Boston" Crochet Bed Spreads, full size and good quality. Formerly \$1.00.
At \$1.00 Each:
100 "Monarch" Crochet Bed Spreads, Marcellus patterns. Formerly \$1.15.
At \$1.25 Each:
100 "Princess" Extra Quality Crochet Bed Spreads, made of best three-ply yarn.
Cotton Department.
On account of the recent decline in the price of staple cottons, we announce new prices on "Fruit of the Loom," "Lemish," "Massonville," "Dwight Atlantic," "Buckeye," etc.
At 25c. Yd.:
5 cases 10-14 "Fruit" and "New York Mills" Sheet—full standard width and weight. Other widths and qualities in proportion.
At 8, 10 and 12 1/2 c. Each:
3,000 Good Muslin Pillow Slips, 21x36 inches.
At 9, 12 1/2 and 15c. Each:
3,000 Good Muslin Pillow Slips, 22 1/2 x 36 inches.
At 17, 20 and 25c. Each:
3,000 Good Muslin Pillow Slips, 23x36 inches.
At 18c. Each:
1,000 Pillow Slips, made of the new seamless muslin pillow tubing.
At 50c. Each:
500 Standard Muslin Sheets, 24 1/2 x 70 yards, well made.
At 33c. Each:
500 "Androsoggin" Muslin Sheets, 19 1/2 x 70 yards.
At 50c. Each:
500 "Androsoggin" Muslin Sheets, 24 1/2 x 70 yards.
At 55c. Each:
500 "Androsoggin" Muslin Sheets, 24 1/2 x 70 yards.
At 75c. Each:
500 "Fruit" Muslin Sheets, 24 1/2 x 70 yards (extra size, 5-inch hem at top, 1-inch hem at bottom).
At 75c. Each:
500 Hemstitched Sheets, made of a good, reliable muslin, 24 1/2 x 70 yards.
(11th st. building.)

Our 1895 Embroideries Are Here, and in unusually choice designs and qualities, comprising the popular English and Scotch Eyelet Effects and the Marie Antoinette, Serpentine and Rocaille patterns. These include several exclusive designs, which cannot be duplicated later in the season.
A Complete Assortment of French Bands,
WHICH HAVE BEEN SO POPULAR FOR SO MANY YEARS THAT THEY NEED NO COMMENT. THIS YEAR THEY COME FROM 1/2 TO 10 INCHES WIDE, IN 1/2-YARD LENGTHS, WITH INSERTIONS TO MATCH.
SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE UNUSUALLY FINE THREADED WORK ON THESE GOODS. WE SECURED THEM FROM THE MOST EXPERT OF SWITZERLAND'S EMBROIDERY MANUFACTURERS, AND EVEN IN THE MEDIUM AND LOW-PRICED QUALITIES THE PATTERNS ARE CAREFULLY WORKED AND WITH FINE CLOSE THREADS.
The Assortment Includes
NAINSOOK, JACONET, SWISS, FRENCH MUSLIN AND CAMBRIC EDGINGS, INSERTIONS AND ALL-OVERS TO MATCH, BANCING IN WIDTH FROM A HALF-INCH BABY EDGE TO 12-INCH SKIRT RUFFLINGS, WITH 25 AND 45-INCH ALL-OVERS.
WE ARE ALSO SHOWING SEVERAL NOVELTIES IN COLORED EFFECTS, ESPECIALLY IN LIGHT BLUE AND PINK GROUNDS, IN
Marie Antoinette and Open-work Effects,
EDGINGS AND 45-INCH ALL-OVERS TO MATCH.
For the Opening Sale We Have
THREE ASSORTMENTS OF LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES IN NEW AND UNUSUALLY GOOD PATTERNS, NARROW AND WIDE MARGINS, BLIND AND OPEN EFFECTS, WHICH WE HAVE MARKED
8, 10 and 12 1/2 c. Yard.
(1st floor.) (2d annex.)
Woodward & Lothrop.

Its Sales Phenomenal.
The growth of CREAM BLEND FLOUR during the past year has been a remarkable surprise, even to us. In the history of trade, perhaps no other flour has come into such general use in so short a time as has "Cream Blend." The reasons are simply these:
Cream Blend Flour
SELLS ENTIRELY ON ITS MERITS. It's the product of SEVERAL of the creamiest surplus, even to us. NEVER FAILS under proper conditions to make THE CHOICEST Bread, Rolls, Biscuits, Cake and Pastry. It's the cheapest flour on the market when baked in the loaf. Once tried, need always Good cooks and housewives recommend it to their friends.
If your grocer doesn't sell it, write or telephone us. We'll supply you through our line.
B. B. Earnshaw & Bro.,
Wholesale Flour and Feed Dealers,
1106-1107 11TH STREET S.E.
It is sold by all Grocers and Flour Dealers.

The Greatest Fur Values
Ever offered in this city are ready for your inspection HERE. We have one or two garments left in several styles. To avoid keeping them longer, we are offering them at a price well below ACTUAL COST. We import all skins and manufacture all garments. Our usual price is 25 per cent cheaper than any other house. You can see what extraordinary bargains we're offering. All these furs are made of fresh, handsome skins, fashioned after the latest mode.
CALL REPAIRING HALF PRICE.
S. Saks, 1227 1/2 St.
15-100

For Choicest Market Supplies
Vegetables, Poultry, Fruits, Hot-house Melons, etc., all of the best standards. Everything you purchase here has our guarantee that it's the freshest, most enjoyable and money will buy. Our prices are "rock bottom" for finest goods. If you'll mail or telephone your order we'll fill it carefully and promptly.
Cannon & Chandler,
1218, 79, 80 and 81 CENTER MARKET.
15-200

The People's Money Savers.
Oppenheimer's,
514 9th St. N.W.
STATE OUR PRICES FOR MONDAY ONLY.
21c. Boys' Knee Pants. Reduced from 50c.
45c. Apron and Dress Gingham. Worth 10c.
5c. Yard for the choice of all 12 1/2c. Dress Gingham.
10c. for Double-width Cashmeres. Worth 30c.
25c. Child's Silk Cap. Worth 50c.
Children's Cotton Planted Drawers. Worth 25c.
6c. pair Children's Fast Black Hose. Worth 15c.
15c. Children's Worned Cuffs. Worth 50c.
10c. yard Haidcloth, used by the leading dress-makers.
35c. yard Dressmakers' Cambric. Sold usually 50c.
40c. sets Triple-plated Teaspoons, 15c. set. Worth 50c.
This is the greatest bargain ever offered.
1,000 Choice Corsets at 30c. Some among them worth \$2.50.
235 Ready-made Sheets, 72x90, best sheeting, only 44c.
1,000 Ladies' Handkerchiefs, choice at 5c.
ONE-HOUR SALE, FROM 8:30 TO 9:30 A.M.
20c. for regular 75c. Wrappers. None sold to dealers or children.

Oppenheimer's, The People's Money Savers,
514 9th St. N.W.
See our New Sewing Machines at \$19.50. Regular price, \$35.00.
Gifts For WEDDINGS.
Dainty, pretty and novel ideas in high grade gold and silver work, suitable for wedding presents. In silver work we show a stock that in point of selectness has no equal in town. We compete in quality with the best dealers and in prices are not understood anywhere.
Davison, Jewel Maker, 1223 1/2 F St.
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Will render any one unfit for business. If caused by an ill-conditioned tooth come to us for advice. It will cost you nothing. If we can save the tooth we'll do it. We'll relieve you of pain, anyway. Only when there is no other remedy do we extract, and we do that painlessly, and without the use of anaesthetics.
Painless extraction, 50 cts. Other dental operations in proportion. Advice gratis.
Evans Dental Parlor,
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